

## THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

THREE YEARS' SERVICE  
WELCOMED IN FRANCE

Rising Wave of National Patriotic Enthusiasm Renders No Sacrifice Too Great.

## ONLY SOCIALISTS OBJECT

Jean Jaures Would Even Approve Sabotage to Mobilization Material in War Time.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Paris, March 1.—The rising wave of national patriotic feeling is now being felt in every corner of France, especially in the rural districts, where conscripts have in many instances volunteered freely to perform military service for the additional three years. Indications crop up on all sides showing that the whole country is firmly resolved to make this tremendous sacrifice of three years' service, a sacrifice which causes almost a revolution in the lives and careers of young Frenchmen, especially among well-to-do students and all of those destined to the liberal professions, business and the scientific walks of life.

The only political group that kicks against the inevitable national blood sacrifice is that of the United Socialists, who, under their eloquent but Utopian leader, Jean Jaures, have adopted in the Chamber of Deputies violent obstructionist tactics, such as tacking amendments on to bills for military and naval defence, proposing to substitute for the expenditure therein provided credits of \$12,000,000 for public schools and for increases in the salaries of school teachers of both sexes.

## RUSSIAN ARMY INCREASE

Three New Army Corps Added to Empire's Peace Footing.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
St. Petersburg, March 1.—The Russian government has decided to add three new army corps to the peace footing of the active army, according to a dispatch to "The Times" from St. Petersburg. The majority of the members of the Duma appear to approve of the project.

## FRANCE MAY TAX ALIENS

Country Sees Menace in Employment of Foreign Labor.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Paris, Feb. 21.—Shall a tax be placed upon the employment of foreigners in France? This is the important question submitted to Parliament by Frenchmen who see a grave menace in the rapidly increasing foreign labor. Statistics show that foreigners are encroaching upon agricultural France on all her frontiers. The Belgians come from the north, the Germans from the east, the Italians cross the Alps and the Spaniards the Pyrenees to find easier conditions in the riches of this country. In the departments on all these frontiers the foreign born form an average of 10 per cent of the inhabitants. Americans, as well as all other foreigners, doing business in France may be the object of legislation to reduce Frenchmen from one kind of competition at home. Members of the Chamber of Deputies have proposed a law forbidding any company or firm which has one or several foreign managers or directors from employing more than 10 per cent of its staff from foreigners.

## KAISER PLANS NEW CANAL

May Build Waterway from Lower Rhine to North Sea.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Berlin, Feb. 21.—The decision of the German government to build a great canal from Antwerp to Lege in order to supply that port with Belgium coal in case of the English blockade, has been based upon Germany as a strong argument for building a canal from the lower Rhine along the Dutch frontier to the North Sea at Emden.

It is suggested in this connection that the Belgian canal be extended from Lege to the Rhine, thus making a great inland waterway from Antwerp to Emden. At a recent meeting of the Budget Committee of the Prussian Diet the Minister of Public Works and Railways said the government was deeply interested in the Rhine-Emden project, and this remark has given the friends of it renewed hope for its realization. They argue that the new canal must be made spacious enough to accommodate vessels of 6,000 tons in order to enable it to compete successfully with the Rhine, which can carry vessels of only 3,000 tons.

## BANK PRESIDENT IN TOKIO.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Tokyo, March 1.—Viscount Yataro Miki, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been appointed President of the Bank of Japan. Viscount Miki was educated in the United States.

EUROPE'S WAR FEVER  
HAS ECHO IN ENGLAND

Conscription Demanded as Well as Five Million Dollar Air Fleet to Meet Danger of Invasion From Above.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 1.—All Europe is burning again with war fever and planning the addition of immense sums to those already spent on arms and armament. The last two weeks particularly have seen a formidable deluge of public pessimism. As usual, all fingers are pointed at Germany, whence the announcement of a possible entente with England on the naval question comes simultaneously with news of impending tremendous increases in the army estimates. France and Belgium both see a direct menace to their boundaries in the proposed additions to the German land forces.

The Belgian Cabinet, fearing that its little country in case of war would become the cockpit of the belligerents, has taken the leaders of the Parliament Opposition into its confidence with the object of making the pending increases of the Belgian army non-partisan in character.

Meanwhile England is resting content with her present naval superiority, but is wildly clamorous concerning the army, and more particularly regarding the proposed air fleet. Fantastic dreams of airship invasion constantly fill the newspapers. Daily for

the last fortnight there have been stories of strange monsters of the air hovering over various parts of England. All of them have at last their explanation in a small fire balloon picked up by a game-keeper in East Yorkshire.

Nevertheless, \$5,000,000 for building an air fleet and conscription to fill the ranks of the army are demanded. One wonders when these shrill clamors will consider they have imposed a sufficiently heavy burden of taxation on a people whom they consider well paid at 30 shillings a month.

The War Office is experimenting with a new service rifle, which, if it proves successful, will render the Lee-Enfield practically obsolete. The new rifle is automatic, but can be converted into a magazine loader or a single loader at will. It is strong enough to take a high velocity bullet.

One thousand rifles of the new pattern are now being made for the government for experimental purposes. At the same time the Birmingham Small Arms Company is working on an order for 20,000 Lee-Enfield short service rifles for the Indian army. If the new arm is a success the money now being spent on Lee-Enfields will be thrown away.

## \$50,000,000 FOR GERMAN ARMY

Estimates Increased from \$37,500,000—\$5,000,000 More Required for Air Fleet—Government to Call for General Levy on Property.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Berlin, March 1.—It is reported in usually well informed quarters that the increase in the German army estimates will entail an expenditure of \$50,000,000 instead of \$37,500,000 as has been anticipated. These figures are said to be exclusive of the estimates for an air fleet, which will call for another \$5,000,000. The money is not to be raised, however, by the imposition of new taxes.

"Divine Providence put an abrupt end to the conquering career of the audacious Cossack," declared Emperor William at Königsberg to the Provincial Diet during the celebration of the centenary of the first steps of the rising of Prussia against Napoleon the Great.

"To-day," he continued, "we once more write in the figures of the year 1913. How happily the picture of time has been reversed! Before us stands the firmly knit structure of the German Empire, esteemed in the council of the nations and well armed against every attack. The place of martial deeds has been taken by the beneficent works of peace. Trade and industry flourish, art, science and technique advance. Town and country rejoice in prosperity."

"But the events of a hundred years warn us urgently that in the last resort it is not martial laurels nor prosperity and prestige that determine the future of a nation."

**The Specific Announcement.**  
This was the general appeal that preceded the specific announcement made to-day. The required \$50,000,000 is now known, to be covered by an unprecedented general levy on property. German subjects throughout the empire are to be called on to contribute a lump sum in proportion to their possessions. The reigning houses, according to an unofficial report, are to be asked to sacrifice their present freedom from taxation, but persons possessing less than \$7,500 or \$12,500, according

to the decision of Parliament when it deals with the subject, are to be exempt from the levy.

The proposal of a general levy is regarded as making the German army increase quite as much a national sacrifice as is the French extension of active service in the army from two to three years.

Other taxation is contemplated in order to cover the regular annual charges brought about by the increase of the forces.

The Imperial and Prussian governments are about to borrow between \$10,000,000 and \$100,000,000 for the development and extension of their railway systems. The money is to be spent mostly in Central and Western Germany, especially in the thriving industrial districts of the Rhine Valley and in territories adjacent to the French, Belgian and Dutch frontiers. In recent times the existing lines have proved unable to cope with the heavy traffic demands. Many new lines, with freight and passenger stations, are to be built and large supplies of fresh rolling stock are to be provided.

Herr Kuhn, secretary of the Imperial Treasury, is now consulting various state governments with regard to the ways and means of financing the army and air fleet bills.

A meeting of the loan commission of Berlin banks was convened at the Imperial Bank to discuss the loan. It is stated that a considerable difference of opinion exists both as to the terms for this loan and as to the advisability of bringing it out at this juncture in international affairs. The banks are said to be indisposed to underwrite it without a binding assurance from the government that the political horizon is devoid of clouds.

In addition to the railway loan, which is to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, and to be issued at 99, the Prussian government will release the \$50,000,000 4 per cent Treasury certificates of 1908, which mature on April 1 next.

## MUD GUARDS ON AUTOS

Paris Encourages Inventors to Stop the Splashing.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Paris, Feb. 21.—Americans who know Paris well quickly join the chorus of Parisians that mud-splashing automobiles and auto buses constitute one of the greatest nuisances of Paris life. Beautiful boulevards have been ruined and many a new morning coat wrecked by flying mud, which, being mixed with motor oil, is of the kind that never comes off. This evil may now come, at least in part.

As a consequence of the recent instructions of the government to the police to prosecute the owners of vehicles bespattering store windows and passersby, omnibuses and automobile companies and auto spirited persons arranged competitions for inventors of mud guards at Versailles.

A track with a muddy surface was arranged and boards were placed at intervals along the course, these being covered with sheets of white canvas, about four feet high and nine feet long, subdivided into small squares. The mud splashes could readily be detected on the white squares and their number and comparative sizes noted.

Every competing vehicle had the mud guard under test fitted to each wheel, and was driven along the track at speeds varying from fifteen to twenty-five miles an hour. Finally three types were selected, although none of the fifteen ideas presented entirely prevented mud from being thrown on the canvas screens.

## WOMAN BURNS TO DEATH.

Mrs. Mary Brogmann, fifty years old, who lived at Main street and Fiske avenue, Maspeth, Queens, Borough, was burned to death in her home yesterday morning. She had been in a hospital, but returned home a week ago after an operation. She had suffered from weak spells since her return home, and it was thought she had one yesterday morning and fell upon the kitchen range.

## GEN. DAUN EXONERATED

"Zone of Silence" on the Jungfrau May Explain Mystery.

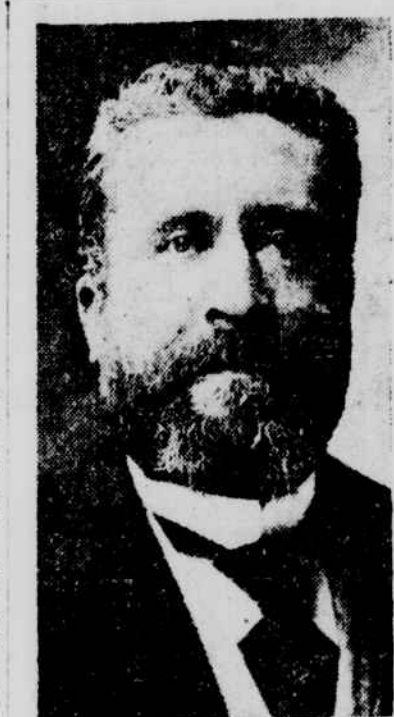
(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Geneva, Feb. 20.—A strange discovery has been made by Professor Quervain, the well known Swiss explorer, of Zurich, on the Jungfrau, which seems to offer an explanation of the mystery of the Austrian General Daun, who, in the Seven Years' War, "deserted" General Laudon when the latter was being attacked by the army of Frederick II at Leignitz, about forty miles away. General Daun stated afterward that neither he nor his staff heard the firing, while many miles behind his army the boom of cannon was heard.

Workmen on the Jungfrau, in the course of excavations they were making, used twenty-five tons of dynamite, and there were explosions which were distinctly heard within a radius of thirty miles. There was silence, but further up to a concentric circle of fifty miles the noise was again heard clearly. This intervening zone the Swiss scientist has named the "zone of silence," but he states that he is unable to account for the phenomenon.

## GERMAN BIRD PROTECTION

Duty on Skins of Birds of Paradise Is To Be Quadrupled.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—The famous birds of paradise are henceforth to have in their struggle for existence against the women of the world the protection of the German government. The number of these birds, which are reduced to the plumage hunters, the colonial authorities have just decided to quadruple the export duty on their skins from that of other birds.



Leader of the French Union Socialists, who would practice sabotage on mobilization material in time of war.

## GREAT UNREST IN RUSSIA

1,918 Factory Strikes Last Year, Involving 683,000.

LOSS OF 2,200,000 DAYS

Troubles Mostly Have a Political Origin—Conditions Worst Since 1907.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Paris, Feb. 21.—Americans interested in the labor problem in the United States have gathered here some interesting data about Russia in connection with their study of the general European situation. It appears that Russian workers are falling back into the condition of political and industrial discontent characteristic of the revolutionary years of 1906, 1907 and 1908. Official figures of the Board of Factory Inspection show there were 1,918 factory strikes in Russia last year, involving 683,000 workmen and causing a loss of over 2,200,000 working days, as against 84 strikes affecting 165,000 workmen in 1911 and 22 strikes affecting only 10,000 workmen in 1909. To find a year to compare with 1912 for industrial demoralization it is necessary to return to the strike statistics of 1907, the last of the revolutionary years, when 16,000 men were out during the year.

About two-thirds of the strikes last year were declared for purely political purposes, according to the official report. They show the increasingly successful activity of political agitators of the social democratic and social revolutionary schools. These concentrate their efforts largely on the workmen in the large centers like St. Petersburg, Moscow and Warsaw. The bases of these political strikes were the shooting down of workmen in the Lena gold fields, Siberia, for which a general strike of Russian workmen was ordered as a protest; May day demonstration of the solidarity of labor, protests against elections to the Fourth Duma under the law of 1906, which the radical parties refuse to regard as legal; protests against the introduction of the workmen's sickness and casualty law adopted last year, and a demonstration against the infliction of the death penalty on mutinous sailors of the Black Sea fleet.

This rapid growth in the strike movement in 1912, when six times as many workmen were out as in 1911 and almost fifteen times as many as in 1909, is being kept up in the current year, which started out with a widespread strike in memory of the victims of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg, January 22, 1913. Fifty-five thousand workmen, according to police figures, or some 50,000, according to private accounts, had down their tools January 22 in St. Petersburg alone as a protest against the shooting of the followers of Father Gapon by the troops eight years earlier, an event which the world abroad has almost forgotten and which in Russia is rarely heard of except on the annual recurrence of the date.

The Russian police are active in their efforts to check the agitation among the workmen and arrests of agitators and workers' committees are taking place as in the heyday of the revolution. Repressive measures against Russian newspapers have also been vigorously revived, and fines and imprisonments of editors of radical papers and suppression of offensive periodicals are matters of frequent occurrence.

## "PARSIFAL" FOR LEIPSC

Failure of Plan to Reserve It for Bayreuth Expected.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Berlin, Feb. 21.—It had been generally expected that the movement in Germany to preserve Wagner's "Parsifal" for Bayreuth for all time would not succeed, despite the fact that the Crown Prince headed the signers of the petition, and that the Emperor was believed to favor it, but the majority has been for Leipsic. It is now believed that only five members of the thirty making up the petition committee of the Reichstag voted to report favorably.

The strongest arguments against a special law were that comparatively few persons would be able to enjoy the opera each year, and that it could not be projected in foreign countries. The result would be that it could be heard by opera lovers everywhere except in Germany.

The day following the committee's decision Director Matersburg, of Leipsic, announced that he would stage "Parsifal" on January 4, 1914, four days after the copyright expires. Otto Lohse will direct the production and the principal roles will be sung by Max Krueger and Frau Rusche Endorf.

## NEW ECUADORIAN MINISTER

Gonzalo S. Cordoba Already on His Way to Washington.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Guayaquil, Ecuador, March 1.—Gonzalo S. Cordoba, at one time Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Ecuadorian Minister to the United States and sailed to-day for Washington.

The government has authorized the local canalization council to begin the preliminary works for the sanitation of the city of Guayaquil. Colonel William C. Gorgas, head of the sanitary work in the Panama Canal Zone, recently visited the city to work out a scheme for its sanitation.

## TO PUNISH CANNIBALISM

French Penal Code Found Equal to the Occasion.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Paris, March 1.—French law, like every other Gallic institution, is invariably logical, but the pursuit of pure logic may lead to absurdity. This reflection is forced upon one by a decision just given in one of the most extraordinary cases that has ever come before a court of law.

In one of the French colonies a European settler had the misfortune to fall dead by the roadside. A few hours later his body was found by a group of natives, who, indulging in the custom of the country, forthwith ate him. The offenders were arrested, and the authorities were at once confronted with a knotty problem. On what grounds could they be punished, as the penal code does not mention cannibalism in all its numerous paragraphs, and the evidence clearly showed that the cannibals had not committed murder before taking their repast?

The matter went from court to court without a decision being arrived at until some genius—one can call him nothing less—thought himself of Article 258 of the Penal Code, which was attached to meet the case, and the prisoners were sentenced.

Article 258 prescribes the penalties to be inflicted for "inhumation without official authorization."

## NAPOLEON SEEN IN PLAY

Drama Written by American Woman Pleases Paris.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, March 1.—A bright, clever, four-act drama, bristling with action and comic episodes, by Mrs. Irene Osgood, an American by birth, was successfully produced last night at the Théâtre Moderne. This play, called "Une Aventure du Capitaine Lebrun," has passed during the first fortnight.

There is a passing glimpse of Napoleon, who pinches the ear of a handsome dandy, Don Juan, Captain Lebrun, and sends him as a spy to Algiers on a tragic mission.

Then comes a sentimental idyl, in which the three leading characters are a beautiful English girl, who has been captured by corsairs, Captain Lebrun and the Bay of Algiers.

## NEW STUDY OF MIRABEAU

Louis Barthou's Work Worthy of Academician.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, March 1.—Louis Barthou, Minister of Justice, who for several years has made a special study of Mirabeau and who has unearthed in the government archives many important unknown facts about the great revolutionary orator, publishes to-day a remarkably interesting and daring book which deserves to find Barthou in the French Academy.

The work shows Mirabeau in a new light as a national hero and as grand precursor of the fundamental ideas of the Third Republic, which at the outset of the presidency of Raymond Poincaré have never before been realized with such popular sanction.

This book, developing the conceptions of Mirabeau and giving him a halo of glory and the foremost place among the French statesmen of his time, coming from the Minister of Justice, elicits widespread interest, lively comment and energetic republican approbation.

## TO TREAT MURDER MILDLY

French Legislator Would Reduce Punishment in Some Cases.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, March 1.—The increase in the number of murders due to jealousy and passion in France has attracted the attention of the French legislators, and a bill has been drawn up by Dr. Peyroux and other Deputies to deal with the question.

It is pointed out that the number of acquittals in cases of this kind is due to the fact that the jurists will not convict because they consider that the sentences which by law must be passed are too severe. Dr. Peyroux proposes to allow the term of imprisonment for homicide in such cases to be reduced to five years. It is also proposed to introduce a law permitting the judges to take part in the deliberations of the jurists, with a view to guiding them in their verdicts. During February there were thirteen crimes of this nature in the Department of the Seine alone.

## TO FIND TIME DIFFERENCE

Frenchmen Coming to Work at Arlington Wireless Station.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Paris, March 1.—The French government has ordered four officers to proceed to the wireless station at Arlington to work in conjunction with the American naval officers there on the preliminary tests to determine the precise difference of longitude between Washington and Paris. They will sail on board La Provence on March 8.

Two of the officers have been detailed from the War Department—Major Gustave A. Perle, of the engineers corps, who has charge of the Eiffel Tower wireless station, and Captain Leveque, of the artillery—while the other two are from the navy. They are Chief Engineer Joseph F. L. Driencourt, of the hydrographic office, and Lieutenant Charles H. A. E. Gignot.

The French Navy Department has been officially informed that an American officer is to start for France to-day, with the object of studying the same problem at the Eiffel Tower station.

At present the Arlington station receives messages direct from the Eiffel Tower, but none of those sent from Arlington has yet reached Paris.

## NEW GERMAN DREADNOUGHT.

Wilhelmshafen, Germany, March 1.—The König, a new Dreadnought of the German navy, was launched here to-day in the presence of Emperor William. She will be the first warship to carry a battery of 14-inch guns. She displaces about 10,000 tons.

## PARIS'S NEW THEATRE

Opera House on Champs Elysees To Be Opened Next Month.

CAPACITY TWO THOUSAND

Smaller Theatre Built Above Foyer Has Auditorium Seating Six Hundred.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)

Paris, Feb. 21.—In a few weeks Paris will have, at last, a modern, thoroughly ventilated, comfortable opera house, capable of seating two thousand spectators, all of whom, by means of wide corridors and numerous stairways and exits, can reach the street in three minutes. This ideal playhouse is called the Théâtre des Champs Elysees, and will be opened on April 2. The front elevation of the building faces the Avenue Montaigne, not far from the Avenue des Champs Elysees. Internally the structure contains two theatres. The smaller one, seating six hundred persons and intended for representations of light comedies, is situated beside the opera house, and near this is a spacious gallery for exhibitions of paintings and statuary.

The auditorium of the larger theatre is so arranged that from every seat there are five hundred seats in the orchestra alone—one has a full view of the stage. There are five aisles, and the spaces between the rows of seats are sufficient to enable late comers to reach their places without annoying those already seated or obliging them to stand up.

A large cathedral organ is built in the proscenium. The orchestra is placed beneath the stage, at Bayreuth, and accommodates 120 musicians.

## Soft Reflected Light.

The electric plant is so devised that not a single lamp is visible, and soft reflected light penetrates to every corner without dazzling the eyes. The curtain is of dead silver that reflects the rays of the footlights.

Eight large chimneys insure proper ventilation, and by means of aspirating electric fans the air of the auditorium can be renovated in a few moments. The "ciment-armé," which is the basis of the construction, is fireproof, and a certain amount of porcelain in the walls of the auditorium insures to the building ideal acoustic properties which have already been tested and found to give the best possible results. In fact, the acoustics are far better than in any theatre in Paris.

The stage has a width of 32 metres, a depth beneath the boards of 12 metres and a height of 42 metres, while the distance from back to front is 29 metres. The material is of iron. Machinery is applied everywhere, thereby effecting great economy in the matter of stagehands and tenfold rapidity in removing and placing scenery. The technical features of the newest theatres of the world, such as those of Cologne, Munich, Cassel, Stuttgart, Buenos Ayres, New York and of Boston have been carefully studied by architects and engineers, selections have been made from them and original improvements conceived.

The settings of the stage, balconies and boxes are in white marble and dead gold. The upholstery of the boxes is of crimson, amethyst silk and the seats are covered with Genoa velvet of the same color. Precautions against fire include staircases in the interior of the dividing walls, large enough to permit firemen to reach any part of the house without being seen.

The accommodations for the dressing rooms of the artists behind the scenes meet the latest requirements of health and comfort. The sanitary arrangements are perfect. There is running water, hot and cold, and bathrooms in the dressing rooms, and plenty of freight and passenger elevators reaching the eighth story.

## Smaller Theatre Above.

The smaller theatre for light comedies is situated above the grand foyer, and is fitted with a separate lighting plant and separate entrances. The gallery for exhibitions of paintings and statuary is above the Théâtre de la Comédie, and has also separate entrances by means of stairways and elevators. It is twenty metres in length and admirably lighted.

Great credit is due to Gabriel Astruc for originating and carrying out the most ambitious enterprise of its kind in France. The Théâtre des Champs Elysees is certainly far ahead of any theatrical construction in Paris. M. Astruc is the manager of the theatre. M. Ernest Van Dyck is the artistic manager. On the list of leaders of orchestra are MM. F. Weingartner, A. Tossani, W. Mengelberg, F. Copner, Theodore Beecham and others. The decorators are M. M. Maurice Denis, Jacques Blanche, L. Bakst, J. M. Sert, Theodore Steinlein, Annable and others. The architects of the theatre are M. Perret and Bouvard.

Leon Porrier is the manager of the Théâtre de la Comédie, and the Parisian art critic, Louis Vauxcelles, has charge of the exhibitions of painting and sculpture. The sculptural decorations are by M. Bourdelle, whose frieze in white marble of "Apollo and the Muses" surmounts the front of the building on the Avenue Montaigne. The interior frescoes are by Maurice Denis.

The Théâtre des Champs Elysees will open on April 2 with a gala performance of Berlioz's opera "Benvenuto Cellini," and the first performance in the Théâtre de la Comédie will be the play of "L'Exilée" by Henry Kistemann.

Among the American members of the patronage committee of the Théâtre des Champs Elysees are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, James Stillman and Otto H. Kahn. C. L. B.

## RUSSIA IN MONGOLIA

Native Force, Officer by Muscovites, March to Kalgan.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, March 1.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Peking says: "Serious anxiety is being caused here and at Tokio by reports of Russian military activity in Mongolia. A force of Khalka Mongols, offered by Russians, is marching from Urga to Kalgan. The Mongolian tribes are being rapidly armed with Russian rifles."

## REBELLION IN IRELAND

Not an Ulster Revolt, but Fight Started by Lone Woman.

AGAINST INSURANCE ACT

Ellen Countess of Desart Refuses To Be a Tax Collector for the Government.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)

Dublin, Feb. 22.—A prominent woman of rank and beauty is directing an open rebellion against the Irish government, and so far has been successful. Owing to the recent excitement over Home Rule little time or attention was given in Ireland to the passage of the state insurance law. Now, people having leisure to think about this and other things, some who are directly affected, are out of patience with the ministers and with the Parliament which placed it on the statute book. Among these is Ellen Countess of Desart. Her ladyship was not content with speaking and writing against the law which compels masters and mistresses to make deductions from the wages of their servants and generally see to the proper record and payment of the insurance premiums, but decided to be up and doing in deed as well as in word. She refused obedience.

The Insurance Commissioners of Dublin Castle summoned her to appear before them. The countess drove to the Castle in her favorite car, stood before the quaking commissioners, a dream of loveliness dressed to the teeth.

"I decline compliance," she declared in a clear, tuneful voice. "I will not be a tax collector for any one—no there. Nor will I, a rich woman, take money from the poor who do not wish to be insured." The commissioners were stricken dumb with surprise. They thought to overcome the pretty countess, after consulting one with the other the president appealed to her ladyship to relieve them from an embarrassing situation by retracting her words. "We should have to fine or imprison you as a misdemeanant," pleaded Lord McDonnell.

"Imprison me, then," retorted Lady Desart. "I shall not submit." She is still in rebellion, gaining fresh adherents every day, and the poor men commissioners are still in a quandary.

Troops are being quietly mustered in Ulster to prevent any rebellious manifestations on the part of the Orange brethren. In the mean time, in Derry the Maiden City, which King James and Sir Patrick Sarsfield stormed in vain a committee of inquiry into the recent election of D. L. Hogg, M. P., over the Unionist candidate, Colonel Pakenham, is providing as with material richer than anything written by Charles Lever or William Carleton.

The widely reported case of the workman who risked arrest in his anxiety to vote left Derry before an election was in prospect. Unionists knew he was not a Home Ruler, and they tried to find him. At last he was run to earth in Glasgow, and letters sent to him were carried by messenger to Belfast and posted there, lest by some mischance the Nationalist should hear of what was to happen. The man said he would take the risk, and he left Glasgow caught the mail steamer at Antrim, and was met at Belfast. He got out of the train at Kallington, eight miles from Derry, and under cover of darkness was taken by motor into the city. He voted the Unionist ticket, and in his enthusiasm for the cause vowed that if his candidate were defeated he would give himself up. The Home Ruler, as all the world knows, won the seat, but the voter is yet to be heard from.

## TO ASSASSINATE PRINCE

Anti-Austrian Feeling in Russia Grows Acute.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)

St. Petersburg, Feb.